

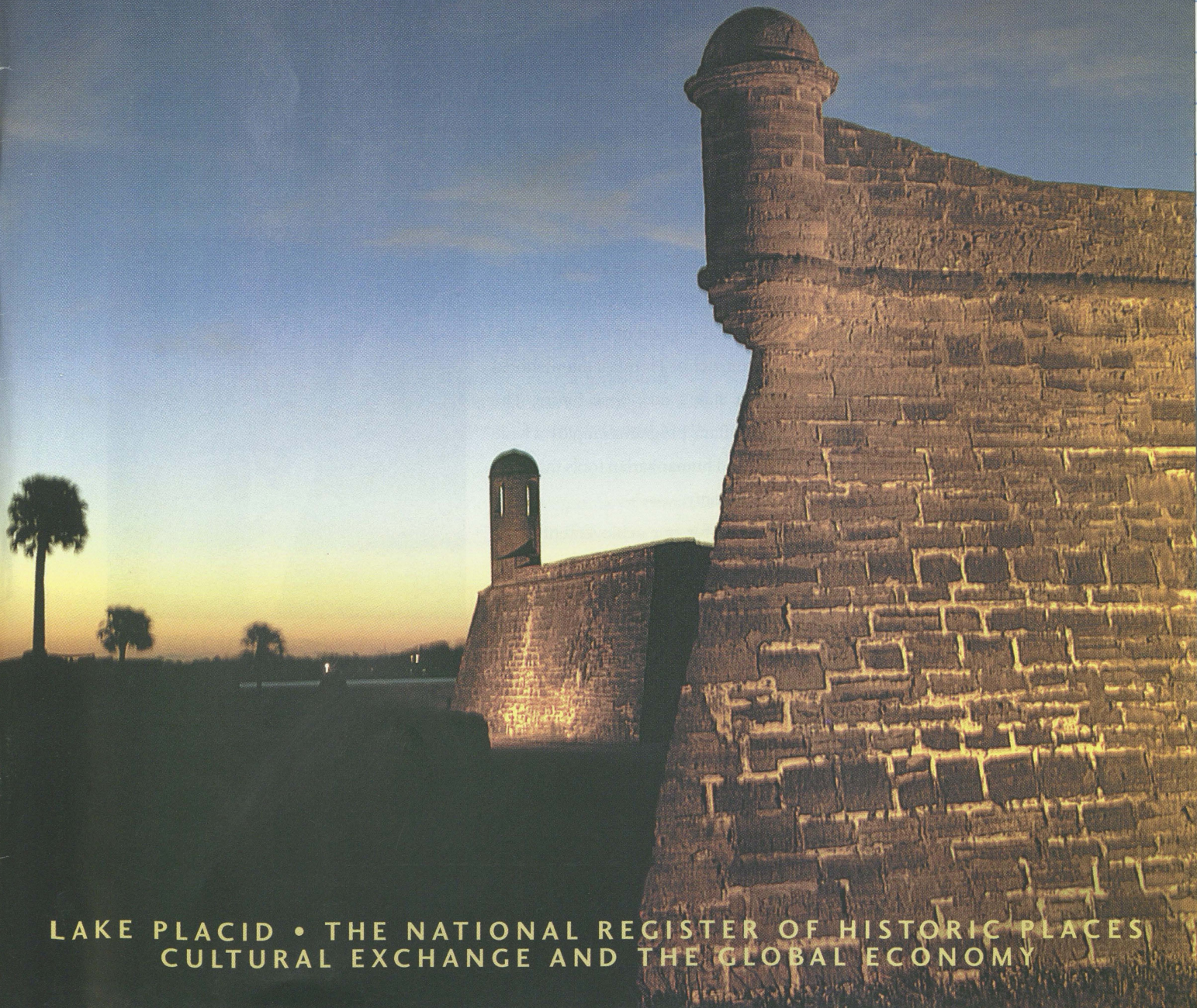
FLORIDA

SUMMER 2002

History & the Arts

A MAGAZINE OF FLORIDA'S HERITAGE

CASTILLO DE SAN MARCOS



LAKE PLACID • THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CULTURAL EXCHANGE AND THE GLOBAL ECONOMY

FOCUS ON

■ THE POWER OF PARTNERSHIPS ■

Florida's unique history, geography and cultural diversity provide our state with comparative advantages we can leverage to build economic prosperity and improve our quality of life. The innovative partnerships our state has forged with businesses, civic organizations and other governments have enabled Florida to become a national leader in its support for the arts and historic preservation, while more than doubling its level of international trade during the last decade, from \$32 billion to \$74 billion.

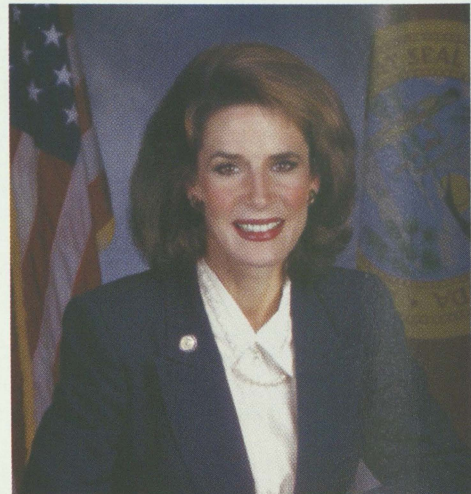
This issue highlights some of Florida's exceptional local, national and international joint ventures and their significant impact upon our efforts to expand cultural opportunities, spur economic development, enhance international education linkages, preserve our heritage and protect our environment.

The Florida Department of State enjoys a landmark partnership with the National Park Service and the Florida State Parks, which has enhanced our efforts to sustain Florida's natural treasures for future generations. The Department of State's archaeologists, preservationists and archivists work alongside professionals from these state and federal agencies to guarantee public access to a constantly expanding number of sites and to develop educational exhibits that explore the historical significance of these sites. You will visit the magnificent Castillo de San Marcos, a site that in 1924 was designated a National Monument. Beginning in 1672, this ancient sentinel for our state's first city, St. Augustine, served Spanish, British, and American rulers of Florida.

Another piece concentrates on the Florida Department of State's Division of Historical Resources and its oversight of the process through which Florida sites receive nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

Further, this issue examines the vital impact of Florida's international cultural exchange partnerships upon our state's economic future. The Florida Department of State's international affairs programs employ a wide range of cultural, diplomatic, educational and humanitarian tools that help Florida compete and win in the global economy.

Successful partnerships provide the key for our achievement of an extraordinary range of the public goals we share. As you peruse this issue, I encourage you to reflect on how you can join us. Whether you serve as a citizen volunteer or in your capacity as a community, government or business leader, Florida's future depends upon your participation.



Katherine Harris

Katherine Harris
Secretary of State

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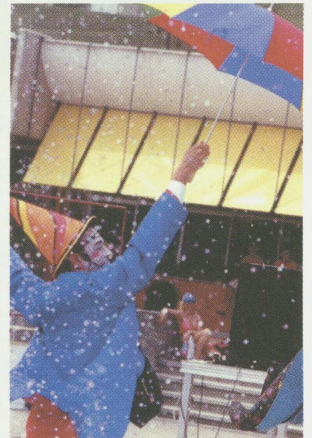
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FLORIDA History & the Arts

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FLORIDA IN MY VIEW

■ FRAN MAINELLA ■

Floridians share pride that we have America's Best State Parks, a national model. Through our nationally recognized land acquisition programs, Florida protects water, ecosystems, open spaces, and imperiled plants and animals. Accordingly, Florida parks offer resource-based recreation in authentic natural and heritage areas. When President Bush announced my nomination to direct the 85-year-old National Park Service last summer in Everglades National Park, Florida's enviable record was a factor.

My National Park Service duties include a component little known to many: respon-



COURTESY NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

sibility for historic preservation funding by Congress, and maintaining the National Register of Historic Places. Congress placed responsibility for these tasks with the National Park Service, because conservation of our nation's historic and archaeological sites is critical to understanding our sense of heritage, and an opportunity for common devotion to America's symbols. Toward that end, neighborhoods and artifacts, forests and forts, monuments and streams, all play essential and interrelated roles.

The National Historic Preservation Act (1966) was a Congressional response to the alarming loss of our national, state and local heritage. The act initiated a federal historic preservation office in each state to identify and consider unique historic and archaeological resources. Florida has submitted nearly 1,400 National Register listings,

including 34,000 total resources. From Pensacola's colonial village to St. Augustine's Castillo de San Marcos, from Fort Jefferson in the Dry Tortugas to Miami's Freedom Tower and the Miami Circle on Biscayne Bay, many represent our Hispanic, Native American, and African-American cultural legacies.

We must continue our commitment to conserve and enhance these precious Florida resources — those special places where we confront and understand the essential bedrock of our common heritage. I wish to commend Governor Jeb Bush, Secretary of State Katherine Harris, and Dr. Jan Matthews, State Historic Preservation Officer, and their staff for the leadership they have provided to Florida on historic preservation. The relevance of our work received a wakeup call last September. I welcome the challenge to redouble our resolve to identify and signify our diverse heritage that binds, in Florida and throughout our nation.

FRAN MAINELLA is the first female Director of the National Park Service. From 1989 to 2001, as Director of the Division of Recreation and Parks for the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, she oversaw the administration of the Florida Parks Service, recognized in 1999 as America's Best State Park System. Under her leadership, the Florida Parks Service became a national model for the use of volunteer and partnership programs.

Mainella began her professional career in her hometown, Groton, Connecticut, as playground supervisor for the recreation department.

NEWS & NOTES

Historic Preservation Awards Honor Florida Citizens

Two Florida citizens were recently recognized by Secretary of State Katherine Harris for their extraordinary efforts and accomplishments in the field of historic preservation.

The Senator Bob Williams Award is named for Florida's first State Historic Preservation Officer, who created the

framework for historic preservation in Florida. It recognizes a public employee who has provided service so exceptional in its nature, that he or she has changed the course of historic preservation in Florida.

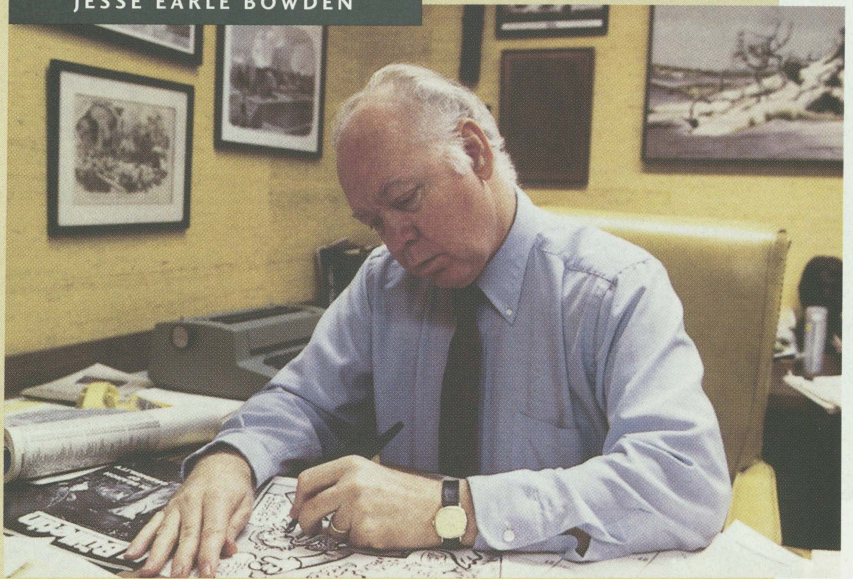
The recipient of the 2002 Senator Bob Williams Award is University of Florida Professor Emeritus Herschel E. Shepard. Professor Shepard is Florida's preeminent historic preservation architect. His brilliant restoration work saved Florida's Historic Old Capitol for future generations.

The Mary Call Darby Collins Award is named for Florida's former first lady, whose devotion to preserving the historic home of Governors Call and Collins provided a model example of selfless public service. It honors the volunteer whose passion for historic preservation has forever changed the face of Florida.

The recipient of the 2002 Mary Call Darby Collins Award is *Pensacola News-Journal* Editor Emeritus Jesse Earle Bowden. Mr. Bowden is renowned in the Pensacola area as a pioneering advocate for historic preservation.

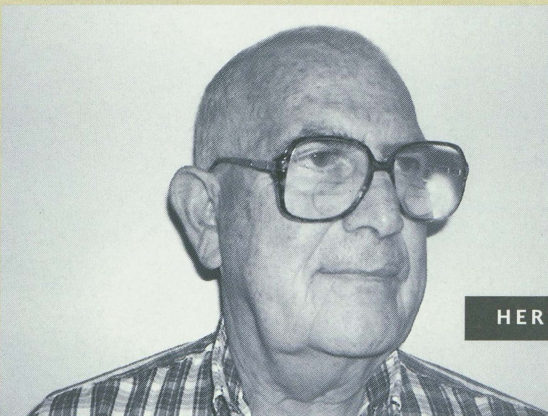
His editorials and cartoons that highlighted the importance of this issue garnered numerous honors. Mr. Bowden is also known as the Father of the Gulf Islands National Seashore, for his successful community campaign to save the nation's largest National Seashore.

JESSE EARLE BOWDEN



COURTESY J. EARL BOWDEN

HERSCHEL E. SHEPARD



COURTESY HERSCHEL E. SHEPARD

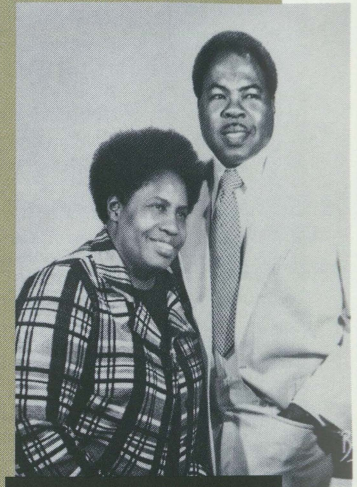
NEWS & NOTES

2002 Florida Folk Heritage Award Winners

Florida Folk Heritage Awards are presented annually to outstanding folk artists and folk culture advocates. This year's award winners were recognized during a special awards presentation in Tallahassee at the first meeting of the Florida Historical Commission. The Florida Department of State presents Florida Folk Heritage Awards to citizens whose lifelong devotion to folk arts has enriched the state's cultural legacy. The awards honor Florida's most significant and

influential tradition bearers for authenticity, excellence and significance within the traditional arts. Florida's folk culture advocate is an individual whose knowledge and efforts on behalf of Florida folk arts, folklore and folklife have advanced the appreciation and conservation of the diverse folk cultural heritage of the state.

The 2002 Florida Folk Heritage Award winners are Charles Atkins of Tallahassee, Sullivan



COURTESY ROBERT STONE

SULLIVAN PUGH
AND IOLA PUGH

ALISSON LONG, TALLAHASSEE DEMOCRAT

CHARLES ATKINS

Pugh and Iola Pugh of Miami, and David York of Saint Petersburg. J. Russell Reaver of Tallahassee is recognized as the 2002 Florida folk culture advocate.

Charles Atkins, a blues musician known as Sir Charles, is honored for mastering blues piano and vocal styles. Sullivan Pugh and the late Iola Pugh performed as the Consolers, a gospel group that wrote and recorded dozens of gospel songs that are frequently performed in churches across Florida. The late David York (Rock Bottom) was a blues harmonica player and vocalist who is honored for his musical skill as well as for his contributions in teaching blues musicians in Florida as well as in Europe.

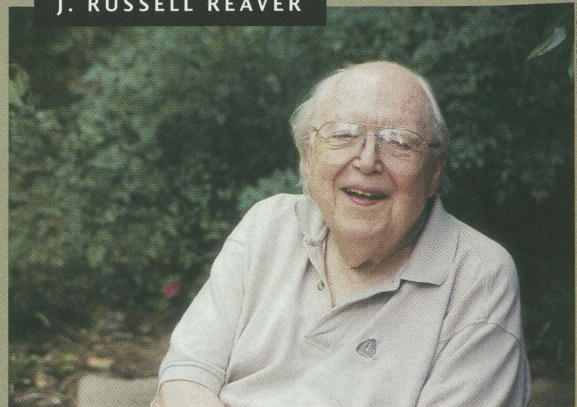


COURTESY SYLVIA YORK JORDAN

DAVID YORK

J. Russell Reaver received the 2002 Folk Heritage Award for fostering an appreciation for Florida's folk culture by researching, writing and teaching about Florida folklore at Florida State University. Reaver helped to found the Florida Folklore Society and the Florida Folk Festival and is the author of *Florida Folktales*.

J. RUSSELL REAVER



MICHAEL ZIMNY

TALLAHASSEE

STEP BACK IN TIME

Visitors to Mission San Luis will discover how it feels to stand eight feet underground and examine three centuries of features and artifacts from an archaeologist's perspective. The newly renovated Visitor Center at Mission San Luis also includes hands-on interactive exhibits, a bronze topographic map of the site, an orientation theater, archaeological type collections, and a new museum shop, *El Mercado*. In addition to specialty items relating to the colonial period, the shop carries an extensive selection of publications on Florida archaeology and history. Features within the Visitor Center have been designed for both Spanish- and English-speaking audiences, and for vision-impaired and physically-challenged visitors.

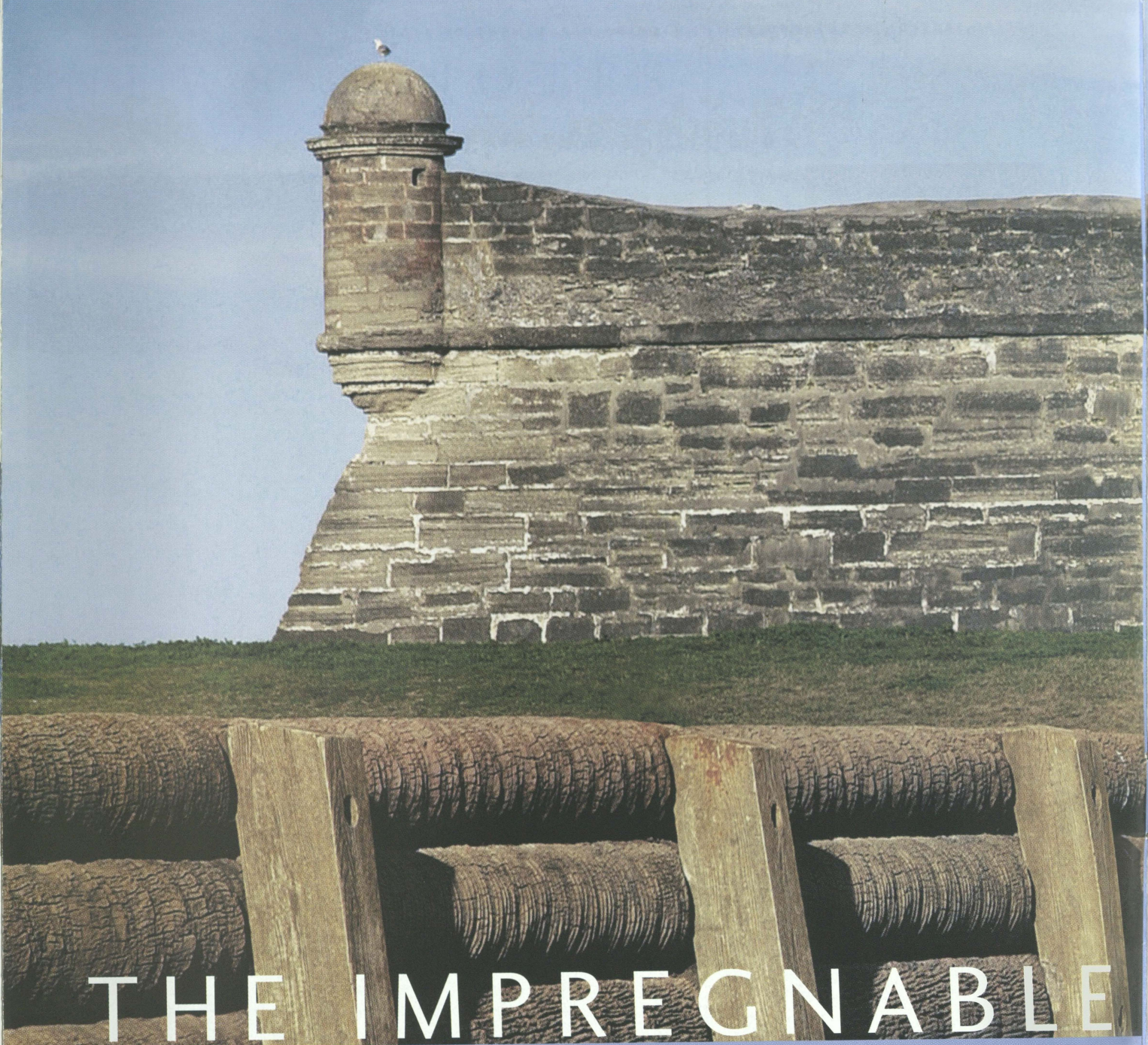
Mission San Luis was the western capital of Spanish Florida from 1656 to 1704, when it was home to more than 1,500 Apalachee Indians and Spaniards. It is the premier site in Florida for learning about the more than 100 Spanish missions and outstations that dotted the Florida landscape during the 16th and 17th centuries. The site is located in Tallahassee at 2020 West Mission Road, off Highway 90 (Tennessee Street), near Ocala Road. Mission San Luis is open to the public Tuesday to Sunday 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., closed Monday. Admission is free. Call 850.487.3711 or visit http://dhr.dos.state.fl.us/bar/san_luis/index.html for more information.



RAY STANFORD



RAY STANFORD



THE IMPREGNABLE CASTILLO DE

[STORY BY MICHAEL WISENBAKER • PHOTOGRAPHY BY RAY STANYARD]

On the shores of Matanzas Bay, the Castillo de San Marcos maintains its 330-year-old vigil over the City of St. Augustine. This ancient fortress once served to protect Spain's vast fleets as they sailed home with treasures plundered from the New World. Since 1565, when Menendez de Aviles laid



FORTRESS SAN MARCOS

claim to Florida for Spain, nine successive wooden forts guarded the city. English privateer Francis Drake torched one of these forts in 1586. Eighty-two years later, English pirate John Davis set another one ablaze. Termites and Florida's damp climate quickly consumed the other wooden forts.

After Davis razed St. Augustine, killing or capturing many people there in 1668, local Spanish officials sought a way to protect themselves and their galleons from the envious English. Although St. Augustine offered no riches, Spain felt that if San Marcos fell into enemy hands this might encourage foes to pillage more prosperous Spanish holdings such as Cuba and Mexico. The crown eventually came up with enough money and supplies to erect a masonry fort. Work on the Castillo began in 1672 and ended in 1695.

Ignacio Daza, a Spanish engineer living in Cuba, designed Castillo de San Marcos. Local Indians, black slaves and Spanish soldiers toiled alongside skilled stone masons from Cuba and Spain. Hand-cut coquina blocks were quarried from nearby Anastasia Island. This soft limestone formed locally from naturally cemented seashells. Laborers then applied tabby, composed primarily of lime and oyster shells, as mortar to hold the blocks together.

From above, San Marcos resembles a star with four large points (bastions). It contains more than 20 rooms, which once housed weapons, medical supplies, rations and quarters. The fort's perimeter measures 320 feet. It boasts 30-foot-high walls, which range in thickness from 10 to 14 feet on the bottom to five feet at the top. A 40-foot-wide moat, lined with coquina, surrounds the fortress. The Spanish term "castillo" fits it well since the fort's moat and drawbridges mimic those of Europe's medieval castles.

James Moore, the Governor of the British Colony of Carolina, quickly tested the new fort in 1702. He amassed 500 soldiers and 300 Indian allies. Moore and his men then blocked the harbor into St. Augustine with eight small ships. Most

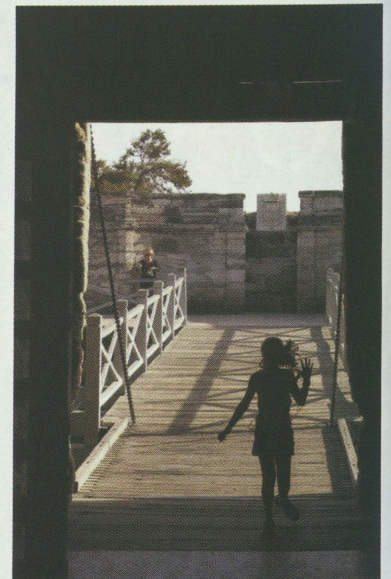
The Spanish term "castillo" fits it well since the fort's moat

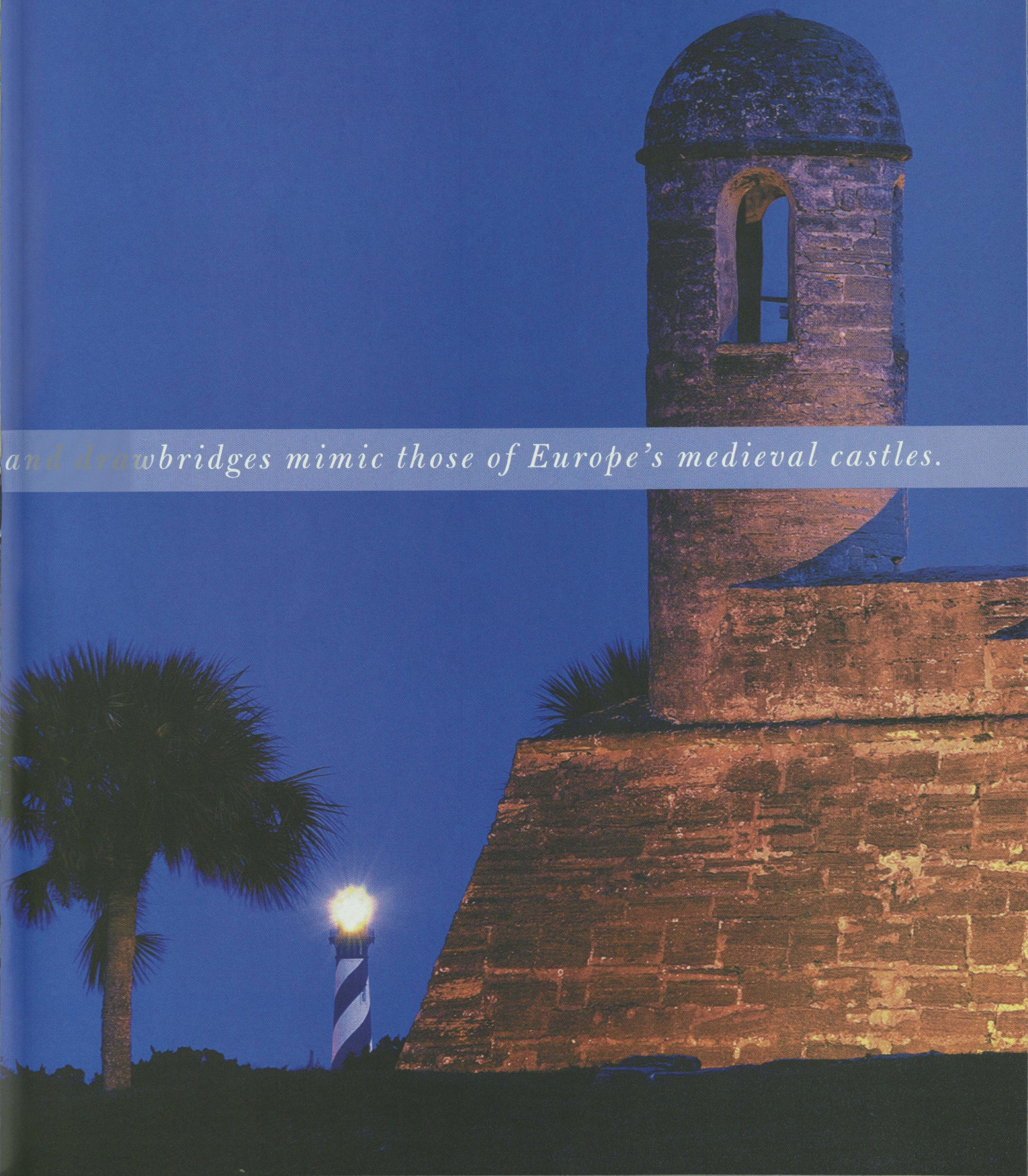
everyone in town hustled into the garrison for shelter. Although English forces heavily engaged the Spanish for 50 days, they could never penetrate the fortress. But Moore left the city in flames, and even burned his ships before retreating to the Carolinas. Almost 40 years later, the British shelled the Castillo for 27 days but never gained entry.

In 1763 Spain peacefully ceded Florida to the British under the First Treaty of Paris. The English renamed the Castillo "Fort St. Mark" and occupied it during the American Revolution (1775-1783).

Once the war had ended, however, Florida and the fort reverted to Spain. Tensions between Spain and the United States soon boiled over, ending colonial control of Florida.

Under American rule in 1821, the Castillo became known as Fort Marion. It held captive Seminoles in 1837, including such luminaries as Coacoochee and Osceola. Confederates occupied the fort for more than a year during the Civil War before being subdued by Union forces. In the late 1800s, Cheyenne, Kiowa, Comanche, Caddo, Arapaho and Apache prisoners awaited their fates there.





and drawbridges mimic those of Europe's medieval castles.

*Listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1966,
most significant example of 17th*

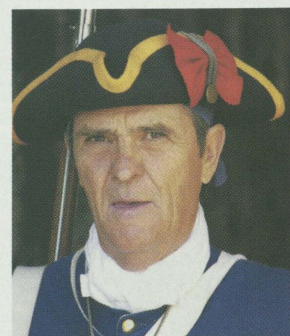


the Castillo represents the oldest masonry fort and the 17th-century Spanish colonial architecture in the United States.

By the 1830s the fort already had become a popular destination for tourists. In 1924, President Calvin Coolidge declared Fort Marion a National Monument. It later became part of the National Park system and its original name was restored. Listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1966, it represents the oldest masonry fort and the most significant example of 17th-century Spanish colonial architecture in the United States. The Castillo became a National Historic Landmark in 1970 as part of the St. Augustine Town Plan Historic District. Only historic properties that meet highly stringent criteria receive this special designation of national significance. For example, while the National Register now holds 75,000 sites and districts, only 2,500 of these have attained landmark status.

While no enemy successfully breached the Castillo, Mother Nature eventually did. Cracks pocked the gun deck, water leaked into some rooms, and mold and mildew stained and scented its walls. On February 12, 2001, the fort was closed to begin work on a \$3.6 million restoration and refurbishment project. Gun decks were removed, replaced and waterproofed and new stones replaced portions of coquina walls. Renovations included new electrical wiring and installation of lights and outlets for night programs. The Florida Division of Historical Resources reviewed and approved these repairs with the National Park Service to ensure that renovations did not adversely affect the structure's historical integrity.

After almost a year of refurbishing, the park reopened ahead of schedule in late 2001. Park Superintendent Gordon Wilson says, "The repairs took care of our biggest problem which was water leaking into the fort. The waterproofing should prevent this from happening again for at least 50 to 100 years. We think this was a highly successful project." The stately Castillo now stands ready to welcome and delight throngs of visitors and history buffs, well into the 21st century. ■



To Learn More

Castillo de San Marcos National Monument is open to the public from 8:45 a.m. to 4:45 p.m. every day of the year except Christmas. It is located on the bayfront off U.S. Highway 1, just north of the Bridge of Lions in St. Augustine. Price of admission: Adults, \$5.00. Children 6-16, \$2.00. Children under 6, free.



PAINTED MURALS AND PATCHWORK CALADIUM FIELD



LAKE PLACID

History in Living Color

[BY CHELLE KOSTER WALTON FOR VISIT FLORIDA]

In the high rolling hills of the southern Lake Wales Ridge of Central Florida, gaunt, long-horned steers low in throaty protest to the cracking whips. Slowly the rains begin, and build to a thundery crescendo. The cowmen's yelps and the pounding hoofs grow loud and more urgent as summer lightning wields its threat of strikes and stampede.

But there's no need to fear, for this scene is frozen in time. The misty rain and colorful cattle are all part of a massive, interactive mural sponsored by the Highlands County Cattlemen's Association and the Noon Rotary Club on the long wall of Lake Placid's Winn-Dixie on Interlake Boulevard.

In the town of Lake Placid, 34 realistic and stylized murals on the sides of historic and commercial buildings take visitors on a virtual journey through local history. With the dedication of its first mural May 1993, the Lake Placid Mural Society has helped establish Lake Placid as a community intent on preserving its history in an artistic, imaginative and creative way. Three of the larger-than-life murals, the Cattle Drive, the Lost Bear Cub and the Old Train Depot, are programmed to come alive with realistic sound effects. Most of the murals are within walking distance along Interlake Boulevard and Main Street.

The town's 1926 ACL Railroad depot, listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1992, houses the Lake Placid Historical Society and welcomes visitors with a display of historic furnishings, photos, clippings, clothing, and other Lake Placid artifacts.

Originally known as Lake Stearns, the town was renamed Lake Placid in the late 1920s when educator, librarian, visionary, and Dewey Decimal System inventor, Dr. Melvil Dewey developed the town as a winter resort for his wealthy friends from Lake Placid, New York. Nearly 70 years later, in 1996, the Rural Economic Development Initiative (REDI) organization, coordinated by the Governor's Office of Tourism, Trade and Economic Development, named Lake Placid, "Florida's Outstanding Rural Community of the Year."

Now known as the Caladium Capital of the World, Lake Placid celebrates its crop of variegated elephant-eared leafy tubers with an annual Caladium Festival. This year's 12th annual celebration takes place August 23 to 25, and presents an ideal opportunity to get to know this genuine small town beyond its bustling Highway 27 façade. The festival fills Stuart Park in the heart of downtown Lake Placid with arts, crafts, food, a classic auto show, a family country dance and of course, caladiums. Festival visitors can purchase the best and the brightest of these dappled red, pink, green and

MURALS ILLUSTRATE LAKE PLACID'S PAST AND PRESENT



olor

white leaf plants to take home as living souvenirs. During the festival, bus tours take visitors around the growers fields and to a nearby subdivision where homeowners creatively landscape their yards with a colorful array of caladiums that bloom all summer long.

However, visitors needn't attend the Caladium Festival to find a reason to veer off Highway 27 for a pleasant detour into small town friendliness. Travelers who whisk by Lake Placid along the citrus-scented Highway 27 can't help but notice its fetching beauty. From the road come glimpses of Lake June in Winter, Lake Clay, Lake Placid, Lake Grassy and other, smaller lakes. Lakefront cottages and lodges offer the most profound sense of escape. East of town, Lake Istokpoga, Florida's fifth largest lake, is a bass-fishing mecca, home to bald eagles and osprey. Whitetail deer, gopher

tortoises and even more bird life can be seen at the new Lake June in Winter Scrub State Park on the north side of Lake Placid. To learn more about the scrub ecology of Florida's ridgelands and the region's cattle heritage, take the half-mile nature trail at Archbold Biological Station, south of town.

For a 270-foot overview of this pretty little town, its lakes, orange groves and caladium fields, take the elevator to the top of Lake Placid Tower. From there, visitors can see clear into Lake Placid's past, and its future proudly proclaimed in artistic murals and caladium fields that create a living tapestry of color. ■

Chelle Koster Walton, writing for VISIT FLORIDA, has authored many guidebooks about Florida, and contributes to local and national publications.



To Learn More

Visit the Central Florida region in "Off The Beaten Path" at www.CulturallyFLAUSA.com. For lodging and other information, visit www.FLAUSA.com. Contact the Convention & Visitors Bureau of Highlands County at 800.255.1711 or www.highlandscvb.com, or the Lake Placid Chamber of Commerce for Caladium Festival information at 863.465.4331 or www.lpfla.com. For a preview of Lake Placid's famous murals, visit www.htn.net/lplacid/murals/murals.htm. To purchase "The Murals of Lake Placid" booklet from the Lake Placid Mural Society call 863.531.0211, or visit the Greater Lake Placid Chamber of Commerce, just off Interlake on Oak Street. Contact Happiness Farms at 866.892.0396 or Bates Sons & Daughters, Inc. at 863.465.3274 for information about caladium tours.

MURAL PHOTOGRAPHY: RAY STANNARD; CALADIUM PHOTOGRAPHY COURTESY HAPPINESS FARMS



WITH HERITAGE

BY ELLEN UGUCCIONI

THE NATIONAL REGIONS



America in the 1960s faced many challenges to its basic value systems as change affected every aspect of American life. Cities were abandoned for sprawling suburbs, and a sense of rootlessness became pervasive.

It was in this climate that in 1966, a Special Committee on Historic Preservation published *With Heritage So Rich*, a collection of essays that defined the state of historic preservation in the nation. By studying private preservation efforts, European landmark legislation and U.S. government policy to date, the committee sought to define a direction and create a plan to secure the future conservation of America's historic places. In recognizing the need for an official public policy, the report noted that federal agencies



Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings Home, Cross Creek, NR listing 1970

GE SO RICH...

STER OF HISTORIC PLACES

OPPOSITE PAGE

Top left to bottom right: Venetian Pool, Coral Gables, NR listing 1981; Lake Pithlachocco Canoe Site, Newnan's Lake, Gainesville, NR listing 2001; The Annie Pfeiffer Chapel, Florida Southern College Architectural District, Lakeland, NR listing 1971; Fort Jefferson, Dry Tortugas National Park, NR listing 1992

such as the Bureau of Public Roads (which administered the Federal Highway program), and the Department of Housing and Urban Development, were frequently in conflict with the goals of historic preservation.

An excerpt from the report's "Conclusions and Findings" reads,

"If the preservation movement is to be successful, it must go beyond saving bricks and mortar. It must go beyond saving occasional historic homes and opening museums. It

The Stranahan House, Fort Lauderdale, NR listing 1973



must be more than a cult of antiquarians. It must do more than revere a few precious national shrines. It must attempt to give a sense of orientation to our society, using structures and objects of the past to establish values of time and place."

Scale weights recovered in Pensacola Bay from site of Emanuel Point Shipwreck (ca. 16th century), NR Listing 1996



he report's recommendations, along with the Historic Sites Act of 1935, served as precursors to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA). The Act charged the National Park Service with undertaking research, conducting surveys, acquiring property, restoring buildings, erecting markers and developing educational programs about the national heritage reflected in its historic resources.

Under the 1966 NHPA, the Secretary of the Interior was charged with maintaining a "...National Register of sites, buildings, structures and objects significant in American history, architecture, engineering, and culture." Today, the National Register of Historic Places is the official list of the nation's historic places worthy of preservation.

WHAT MAKES A PROPERTY ELIGIBLE FOR LISTING IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER?

When the National Register was created in 1966, the intent was to recognize properties where sufficient time had passed to ensure an adequate historical perspective in their evaluation. Only properties that have achieved significance 50 or more years ago qualify for listing, unless they possess exceptional significance. However, a property has to have more than the pedigree of age. It is also measured against criteria that determine areas of significance, and the level to which it physically retains its historic character.

A property may be eligible because of its association with significant events or a pattern of events. For example, the Olustee Battlefield near Lake City is the site of the only major Civil War battle fought in Florida, and the Hyde Park Historic District represents the development of 1920s suburban Tampa. A property may also be significant for its association with important persons, such as the mid-1880 Thomas Edison winter estate in Fort Myers. A property that reflects the evolution of architectural design, form, construction methods,

IN FLORIDA THERE ARE ALMOST 1,400 LISTINGS THAT INCLUDE OVER 200

or work of a master designer or builder may be architecturally significant. For example, The Olympia Theater (Gusman Center for the Performing Arts) in Miami is a 1920s masterpiece of atmospheric theater design by nationally recognized architect John Eberson. An exception to the 50-year qualification was made when Lakeland's Florida Southern College, constructed in the 1950s, was listed in the National Register in June of 1975. It was considered exceptionally significant because it is one of Frank Lloyd Wright's last designs before his death, and expresses Wright's unique character of design. A property may be determined significant if it has yielded or may yield important information. This criterion is most often applied to archaeological sites. In Pensacola Bay, the ca. 1559 Emanuel Point Shipwreck, a galleon of the Tristan de Luna fleet, is significant as the earliest known wreck in Florida waters.

While the most familiar National Register properties are historic buildings or collections of historic buildings, identified as historic districts, the Register is an all-inclusive record that acknowledges the nation's prehistory as well as more contemporary events. The archaeological site, Windover, near Melbourne, is an extraordinary example of a human burial pattern, about 7,000 years old. At Windover, the remains are so well preserved that DNA could be extracted from brain material and may provide evidence to explain ancient migration patterns.

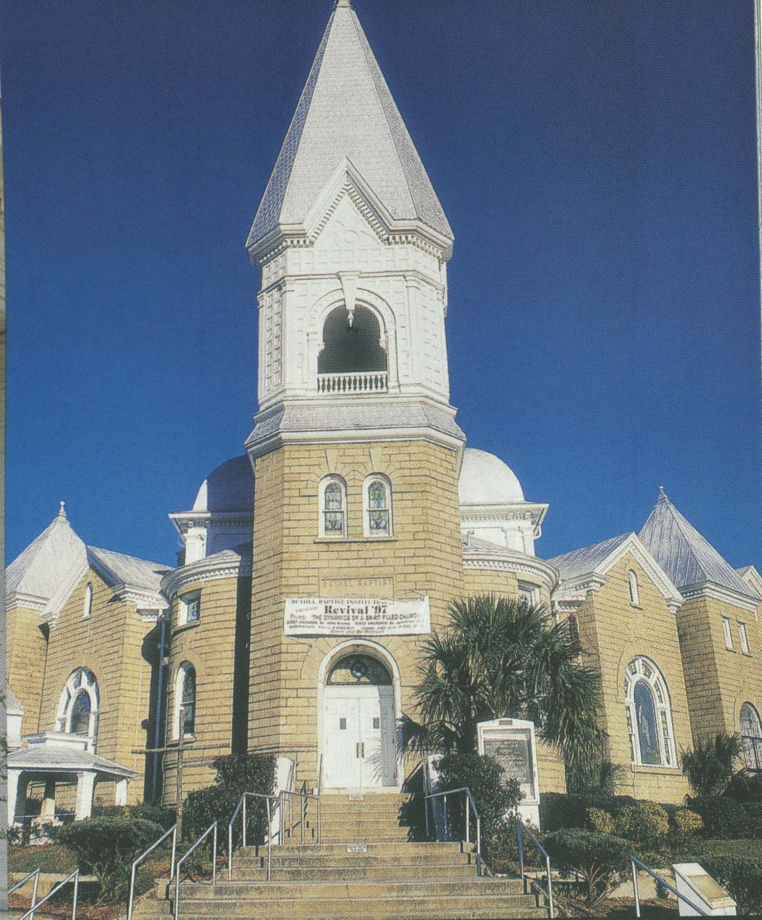
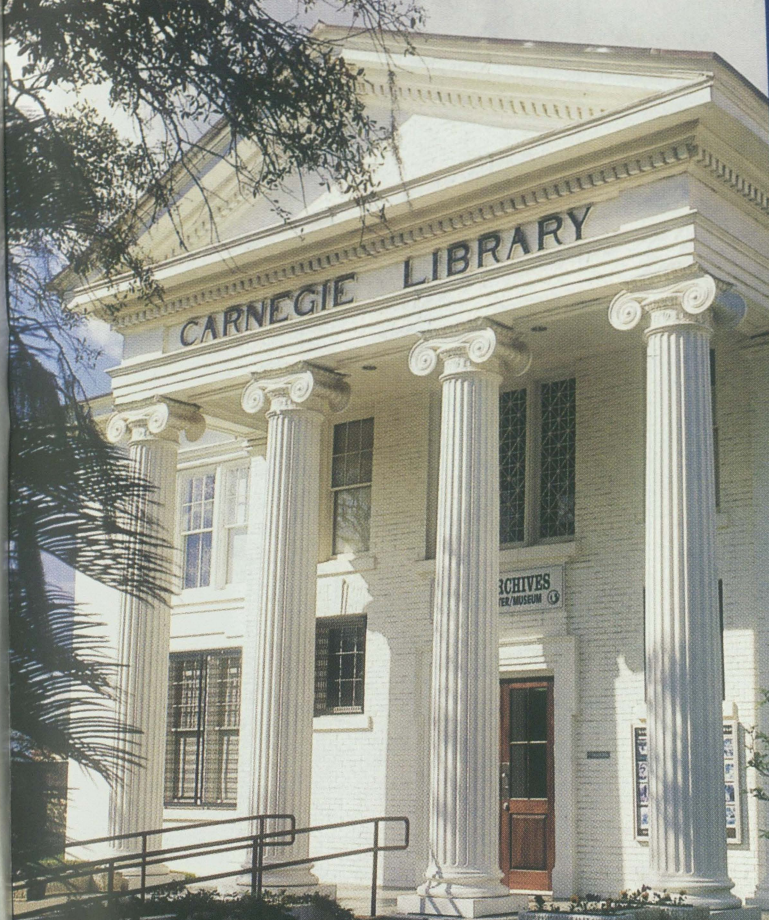


Sugar Mill Ruins,
New Smyrna Beach,
NR listing 1971

Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile
Road Company Freight Depot,
Tallahassee, NR listed 1997



LEFT: MICHAEL ZIMNY; RIGHT: PHILIP M. POLLOCK; OPPOSITE PAGE: TOP RIGHT AND LEFT: IAN STANWARD; OPPOSITE PAGE BOTTOM: COURTESY DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

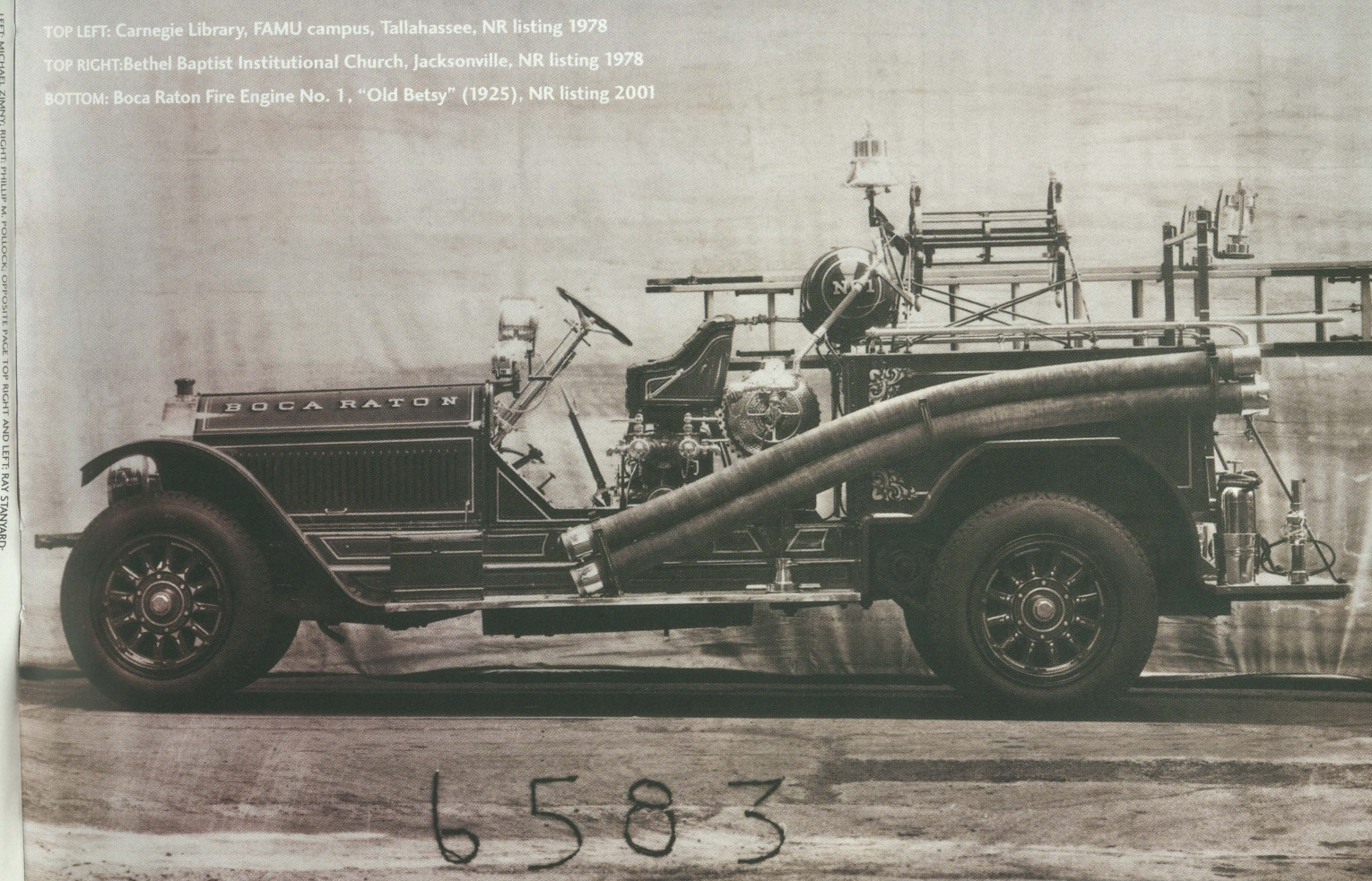


HISTORIC DISTRICTS, ENCOMPASSING OVER 34,000 HISTORIC RESOURCES

TOP LEFT: Carnegie Library, FAMU campus, Tallahassee, NR listing 1978

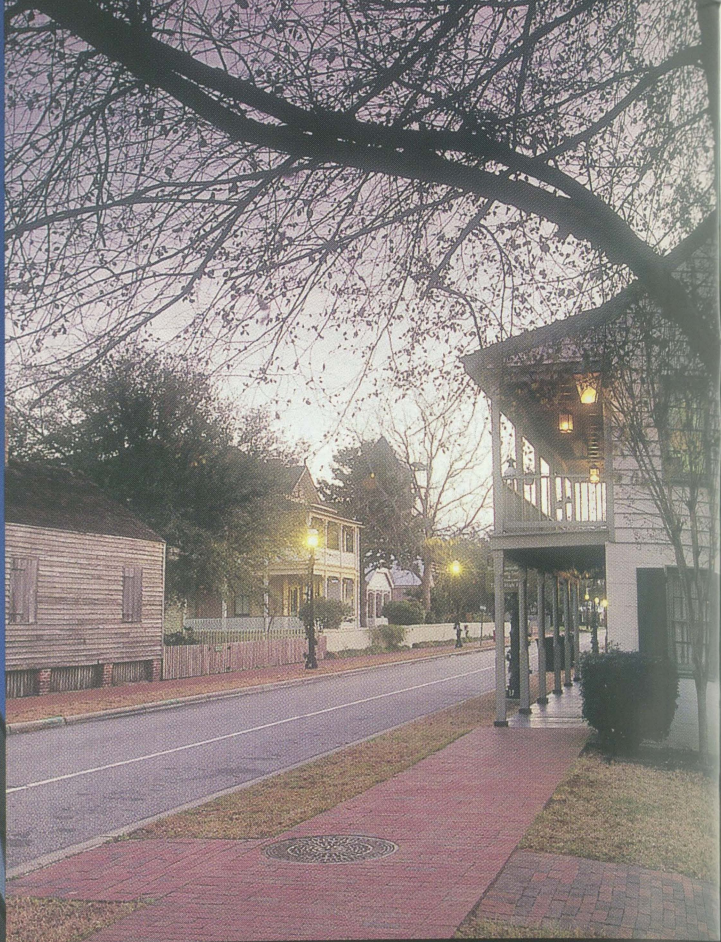
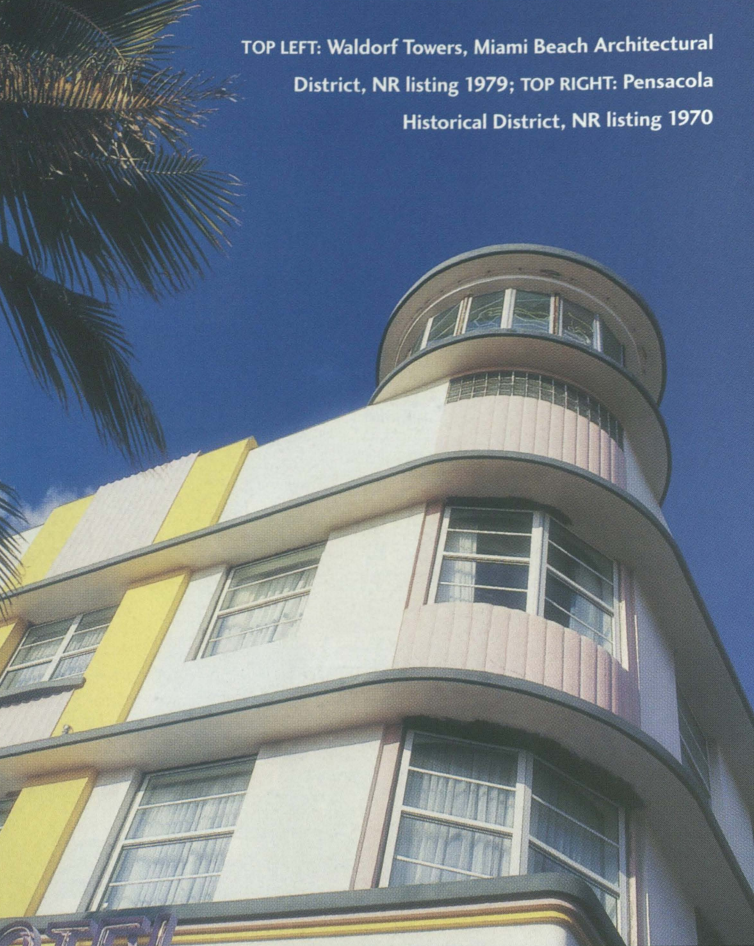
TOP RIGHT: Bethel Baptist Institutional Church, Jacksonville, NR listing 1978

BOTTOM: Boca Raton Fire Engine No. 1, "Old Betsy" (1925), NR listing 2001



6583

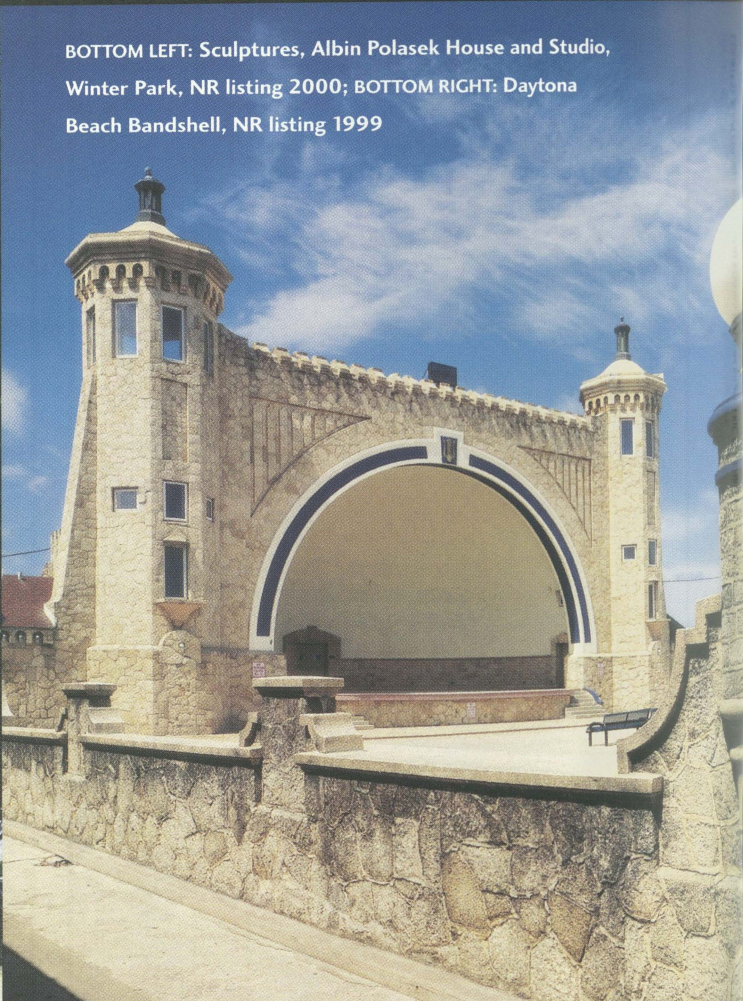
TOP LEFT: Waldorf Towers, Miami Beach Architectural District, NR listing 1979; TOP RIGHT: Pensacola Historical District, NR listing 1970



THE REGISTER SERVES TO RECORD THE VAST PANORAMA OF THE NATION



BOTTOM LEFT: Sculptures, Albin Polasek House and Studio, Winter Park, NR listing 2000; BOTTOM RIGHT: Daytona Beach Bandshell, NR listing 1999



An understanding of significance requires that the history of a property be placed in the cultural, political and social context of its time. Quite often the criteria for significance may extend to more than one area. Commodore Ralph Monroe's 19th-century Coconut Grove home, "The Barnacle," built from the wood salvaged from shipwrecks, is listed for its association with the early pioneer and for the distinctive design of its architecture, a response to the climate and conditions of South Florida. Daytona Beach's City Island Ball Park is the site where, on March 17, 1946, Jackie Robinson broke the color barrier in professional baseball, a major event in the early national Civil Rights Movement. Jackie Robinson Ball Park features a historic 1929 grandstand and was listed in September of 1998.

In addition to exceptional archaeological sites and buildings, the National Register recognizes the significance of structures and objects. Examples of listed Florida structures include the Launch Complex 39 in Cocoa, built between November 1962 and October 1968, and recognized for its role in America's space program, and the 1928 Ferdinand Magellan railroad car used by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Harry Truman and Dwight D. Eisenhower. The car is now housed at the Gold Coast Railroad Museum in South Dade County. Examples of objects include the sculptures of Albin Polasek on the grounds of the 1950s Albin Polasek House and Studio in Winter Park.

HOW DO PROPERTIES ACHIEVE NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS?

Following the passage of the NHPA in 1966, the federal government decentralized the process, allowing each state to administer an historic preservation program. Each year, Congress appropriates monies to the Historic Preservation Fund to finance these programs.



Cuban Club, Ybor City
Historic District, Tampa,
NR listing 1974

N'S—AND FLORIDA'S—COLORFUL PAST IN AN ACCESSIBLE AND VIVID WAY

In addition to many other duties, each State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) is charged with administrative responsibility for the state's National Register program. In Florida, the SHPO is the Director of the Division of Historical Resources within the Department of State.

National Register nomination forms and guidance on their completion may be obtained from the Division. Nominations are reviewed by the Florida National Register Review Board, a panel that includes experts in architecture, architectural history, American history and archaeology. The board recommends whether a nomination should be submitted to the Keeper of the National Register. Division staff prepare and send final nominations to the Keeper's Office in Washington, D.C., where the final decision is made.

Today, the National Register contains about 74,000 individual and historic district listings that describe over 1.2 million buildings, sites, structures and objects. In Florida there are almost 1,400 listings that include over 200 historic districts, encompassing over 34,000 historic resources.

America's ever-evolving history is revealed by the urban and rural resources on the surface and below ground, and by the engineering and artistic mastery demonstrated by historic structures and objects. Nominations to the National Register of Historic Places are often the only written histories of these places. The Register serves to record the vast panorama of the nation's—and Florida's—colorful past in an accessible and vivid way. We are all the richer for it. ■

Ellen Uguccioni is a Historic Preservation Planner with Janus Research. She has served three terms as the Architectural Historian member of the Florida National Register Review Board, and directed the City of Coral Gables' Historic Preservation programs for 15 years. She is a member of the Florida Historical Commission and Trustee of the Florida Trust for Historic Preservation.

To Learn More

Visit the National Parks Service,
National Register of Historic
Places Web site at:
www.cr.nps.gov/nr/ and <http://nationalregisterofhistoricplaces.com>

Or contact Barbara Mattick,
National Register Coordinator,
Florida Department of State
Bureau of Historic Preservation
500 S. Bronough St.
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250
1.800.847.7278
bmattick@mail.dos.state.fl.us

THE FOUNDATION OF FLORIDA'S STRATEGY TO

CULTURAL
EXC

BY SECRETARY OF STATE KATHERINE HARRIS,
DAVID HOST AND STAFF

The aftermath of the September 11 attacks displayed the psychological and economic importance of Florida's cultural institutions. While overall tourism declined, museums, cultural events and historic sites experienced record attendance as Floridians renewed their common bonds.

Less apparent upon initial observation but equally as critical to Florida's economic health is the vital role that cultural programs play in enabling our state to compete in the global economy. Unfortunately, the mainstream media solely fixates upon Florida's effort to increase trade, without providing adequate attention to the diplomatic, educational, cultural and humanitarian foundation that must support this endeavor.

This unbalanced focus proceeds from a failure to distinguish between the two essential ingredients of a successful trade strategy, "direct" economic development and "indirect" economic development. "Direct" economic development attracts international businesses to Florida, markets Florida products abroad and assists Florida businesses in obtaining trade transactions. By contrast, "indirect" economic development creates and strengthens the personal ties and unique relationships that often serve as conditions precedent to business deals, while creating other unique opportunities.



A children's puppet show entitled, "Air Giants," performed by Pia Fraus of Sao Paulo, Brazil at FLA-BRA, the Florida-Brazil Festival, in Miami.

COMPETE AND WIN IN THE GLOBAL ECONOMY

H A N G E

In essence, indirect economic development builds a human infrastructure, which is indispensable for the expansion of trade. Through the statutory responsibilities of Secretary of State Katherine Harris to serve as Florida's head of international affairs, as well as by virtue of a Memorandum of Agreement with Governor Bush, the Florida Department of State leads Florida's indirect economic development initiatives.

Floridians
who wish
to

engage in international trade confront a daunting array of legal, administrative and social barriers. For example, prior to the Florida Department of State's complete implementation of a civil law notary certification program for Florida attorneys in 1999, no mechanism existed in any state that could bridge the gulf between the legal concept of a notary in every U.S. state except Louisiana (as simply an authenticator of a signature to a document) and the status of that office that prevails throughout Latin America and the Caribbean (as a skilled civil law attorney who certifies the sufficiency of a legal instrument).

Uniquely, Florida's civil law notary certification program has facilitated the negotiation of international contracts and agreements between Florida businesses and their counterparts throughout the Western Hemisphere. Today, other states are using Florida's model for the creation of a civil law notary certification program.

The Florida Department of State has also sought to remove the administrative obstacles to international trade by attracting the headquarters of key international organizations to Florida. In 1999, the Department's Office of International Affairs successfully negotiated the location of the Gulf of Mexico States Accord's Secretariat in Tampa. During the four months that followed the establishment of the Secretariat, Pinellas County alone experienced a \$30 million upsurge in international trade. Moreover, the Secretariat's presence increased the international profile of the Port of Tampa, leading Daimler-Chrysler to redirect the shipping route of its automobiles from overland through Texas through Florida ports instead.

The Department's Office of International Affairs also leads Florida's aggressive efforts to secure the location in Miami of the permanent Secretariat of the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA). The presence of the FTAA's Secretariat in Florida would transform



Secretary of State Katherine Harris (center left) and Ambassador Teresa de Anchorena, (center right) Argentina's Minister of Foreign Affairs, sign a cooperative agreement between Florida and the Argentine state of Buenos Aires, accompanied by members of the Florida and Argentine delegations.



A Personal View of Venice, 1975.

Supported by an International Cultural Exchange grant, the work of Mexican Surrealist, Enrique Chavarria, was exhibited at the Mary Brogan Museum of Art and Science in Tallahassee.

Florida into the nerve center of a 34-nation free trade bloc having 800 million consumers. The nations that would comprise the FTAA possess a combined gross domestic product of \$15 trillion, twice the size of the European Union. On April 11, 2000, the United States Congress expressed its unanimous support for the location of the Secretariat in Miami through a Sense of Congress Resolution.

The FTAA Secretariat's presence in Florida will create thousands of jobs, while providing Florida businesses with convenient access to the FTAA's dispute resolution mechanism. Moreover, international business from around the globe will have a powerful incentive to locate an office in Florida for the same reason.

Despite the groundbreaking scope of these initiatives to lower legal and administrative barriers, their ultimate success or failure in expanding Florida's international trade rests squarely upon our ability to foster relationships of understanding, respect and trust with the citizens of other nations.

At this time of instability and uncertainty on the world stage, all nations face a new paradigm, into which the traditional assumptions about the international economy and global security do not fit. No nation can guarantee its prosperity or security without first helping to build understanding among nations. Cultural exchange programs provide the primary vehicle for the achievement of this objective.

President Dwight D. Eisenhower, perhaps the greatest U.S. military leader of the 20th century, understood the preeminent importance of promoting prosperity, stability and security through direct contact, person-to-person and community-to-community across national boundaries. Thus, he founded the Sister Cities / Sister States program, in which Florida is a vibrant participant under the Florida Department of State's direction.

Cultural exchanges provide depth and meaning to these contacts. Visual artists, musicians, actors, dancers and authors can convey thousands of years of heritage through simple works of art, which transcend the barrier of language and the blockade of politics.

In order to create a framework for enhanced cultural exchange opportunities, the Florida Department of State has led Florida's preeminent cultural leaders on missions to Mexico, Japan, Brazil, Chile, Uruguay and Argentina since 1999, while receiving in excess of 70 inbound missions from over 40 nations during that period.

Many of these contacts have produced bilateral cooperative agreements between entire nations and the State of Florida for the exchange of ideas, traveling exhibits, professional artists and students, with significant economic consequences. Together with the Department's International Cultural Exchange (ICE) grants program, these agreements have produced a stunning array of displays and performances in

Florida and beyond. Additionally, the Department recently persuaded the World Olympians Association to relocate its headquarters from Monaco to Coral Gables. The WOA represents Olympians past and present worldwide. While drawing significant sports events, conventions and other sports-related business to Florida, the WOA will bring many of its estimated 80,000 members to Florida, exposing them to our communities and business leaders. As heroes to their respective nations and role models to our children, they can serve as Florida's best marketing agents.

Florida's efforts to compete and win in the global economy employ a complex set of economic, diplomatic, educational and humanitarian tools. These tools can only pave the bridge for peace and prosperity that we seek to build to other nations, however. The bridge itself rests solidly upon our ability to exchange our ideas, aspirations and dreams with other cultures. ■

David Host is communications director for the Florida Department of State.

To Learn More

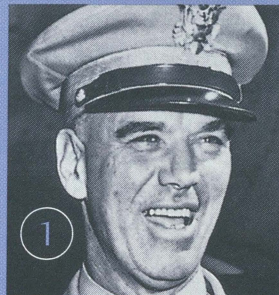
Visit the following Web sites:
Florida Department of State
International Programs: <http://oir.dos.state.fl.us/index.html>
Gulf of Mexico States Accord:
www.gomsa.org
Free Trade of the Americas:
www.ftaa-alca.org/

RECOGNIZING OUR GREAT FLORIDIANS

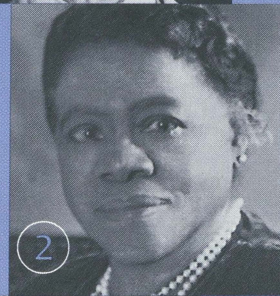
In 1982, the Department of State established the

Great Floridian designation in order to memorialize for future generations the unique and historic achievements of remarkable men and women who made Florida their home. Secretary of State Katherine Harris recently designated six new Great Floridians in a ceremony in the House Chambers of the Old Capitol in Tallahassee.

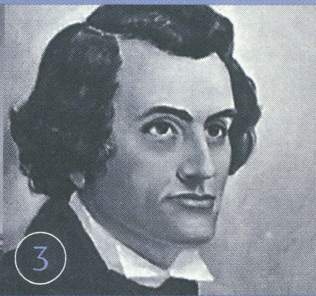
(1) GENERAL JAMES ALWARD VAN FLEET, a four-star general who led major campaigns in World War II and the Korean War, including service as Commander of the 8th U.S. Army and United Nations forces in Korea. President Harry S. Truman praised Van Fleet as "...the greatest general we ever had."



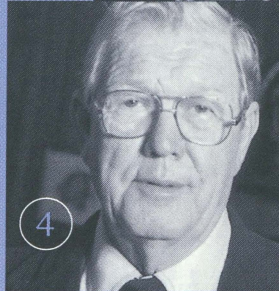
(2) MARY MCLEOD BETHUNE, an educator and activist who founded the institution of higher learning that became Bethune Cookman College in Daytona Beach. Bethune promoted education and fundraising for the empowerment of African-American first-time voters, and served as the first African-American woman to head a federal agency under President Franklin D. Roosevelt. She also served as a consultant to the United States delegation involved in developing the United Nations Charter.



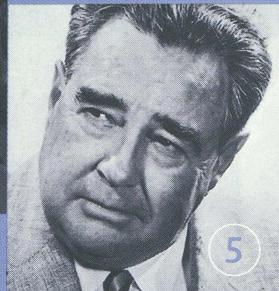
(3) DR. JOHN GORRIE, a 19th-century physician, scientist, inventor and humanitarian, who, through his experiments designed to cool sickrooms in order to reduce the discomfort of feverish malaria patients, patented a machine to make ice and became the father of refrigeration and air conditioning. Without knowledge of microbiology, Dr. Gorrie urged measures such as sleeping under mosquito netting in order to prevent the spread of disease.



(4) WILLIAM HENRY GETTY (BILL) FRANCE, organized the National Association of Stock Car Automobile Racing (NASCAR) in 1947, complete with uniform rules, an insurance plan and guaranteed purses, and guided it into the multimillion-dollar industry it is today. France opened the Daytona International Speedway in 1959.



(5) RICHARD (DICK) POPE, with his wife, Julie, opened Florida's first theme park, Cypress Gardens, located in Polk County on 200 acres with sparkling lakes and ancient cypress trees and showcasing more than 8,000 varieties of plants and flowers from more than 90 countries. Pope served as a dynamo of enthusiasm for and as an international ambassador for the Sunshine State.



(6) SENATOR MALLORY E. HORNE, a dedicated and distinguished attorney and public servant, represented the Tallahassee area in both the Florida House of Representatives and the Florida Senate. Horne became the only person in the 20th century who served as both Speaker of the Florida House and as President of the Florida Senate. The *St. Petersburg Times* named Mallory Horne the most valuable member of the Florida House in 1963.

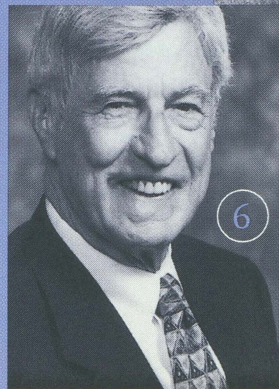


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MIXED MEDIA

IN PRINT

A SAMPLING OF NEW FLORIDA TITLES

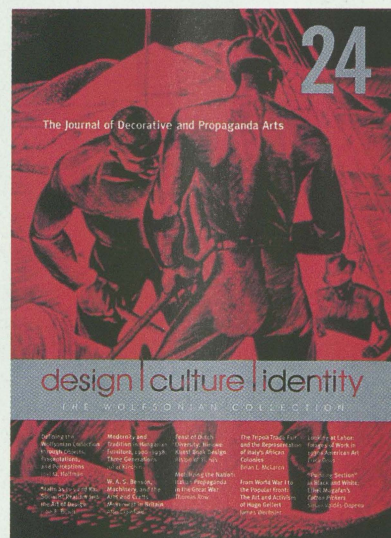
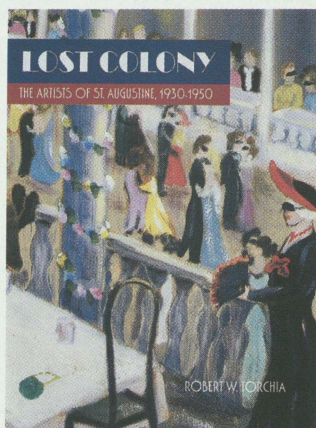
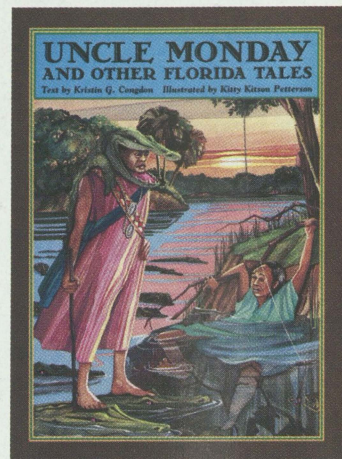
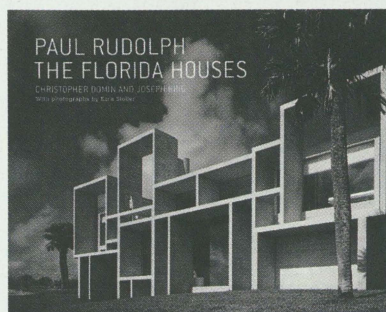
PAUL RUDOLPH: THE FLORIDA HOUSES by Christopher Domin and Joseph King (Princeton Architectural Press) introduces the work of one of Florida's most prominent

Modernist architects. Beginning with a series of small houses in Sarasota, Rudolph developed his own distinctive regionally based Modernism. The book catalogs over 60 Rudolph projects built between 1941 and 1962 with as-built photography and Rudolph's striking pen and ink renderings.

LOST COLONY: THE ARTISTS OF ST. AUGUSTINE, 1930-1950 by Robert W. Torchia (The Lightner Museum) documents the growth of a thriving cultural community that developed into the largest art colony in the South. The St. Augustine Art Association, composed of a diverse group of artists and their supporters, transformed the town into a thriving winter art colony. The book profiles 27 of the group's most prominent artists with examples of their work. **UNCLE MONDAY AND OTHER FLORIDA TALES** written and edited by

Kristen G. Congdon (University Press of Mississippi) features 49 traditional folktales with titles such as, "Kerosene Charley and the Potatoes" and "Mystic Music of the Manatees." The collection includes tall tales, old magical legends and quirky narratives all illustrated by the elegantly detailed line drawings of the late Kitty Kitson Petterson.

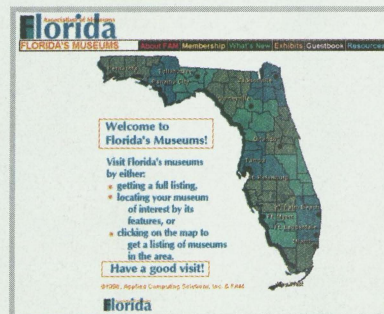
DESIGN, CULTURE, IDENTITY: THE WOLFSONIAN COLLECTION is the subject of Issue 24 of **THE JOURNAL OF DECORATIVE AND PROPAGANDA ARTS** (The MIT Press). The volume consists of an analytical overview of the Wolfsonian-FIU collection in Miami Beach, six essays that explore design and national identity in Europe from 1880 to 1945, and three essays that examine American visual culture in the 1920s and 1930s. The 283-page paperback book includes 230 illustrations.



ONLINE: ON FLORIDA MUSEUMS

<http://www.flamuseums.org/>

is the Web site of the Florida Association of Museums. The site contains a searchable database of 391 museums throughout the state. Explore the cultural, historic, and scientific resources of Florida museums by clicking on a city, or search by museum name. Each museum listing provides location, address, phone, fax, and admissions information. Most of the museums provide a link to their own World Wide Web site for current information about exhibits and programs.



ART SCENE

ARTS LEARNING GALLERY

The artworks of youth and adult students are the focus of the newly opened Arts Learning Gallery, an exhibition space recently launched by the Florida Division of Cultural Affairs. The Arts Learning Gallery is devoted to featuring works of art created by students and teachers in arts education and lifelong learning programs, and offers Florida students, teachers and adults the opportunity to exhibit their work in a professional exhibition space at the state level. Through an active program of rotating exhibitions from throughout Florida, the gallery allows visitors to explore various developmental stages of the visual artist by featuring the work of students of all ages and skill levels, including elder artists and artists with disabilities. The Arts Learning Gallery is located on the first floor of the R.A. Gray Building at 500 South Bronough Street in Tallahassee. Contact Hillary Crawford, Curator, Arts Learning Gallery, for more information at 1001 DeSoto Park Drive, Tallahassee, FL 32301, or call 850.487.2980.



JACK FLECK

ARTS LEARNING GALLERY SUMMER/FALL 2002 EXHIBITION SCHEDULE

July 11 - August 16

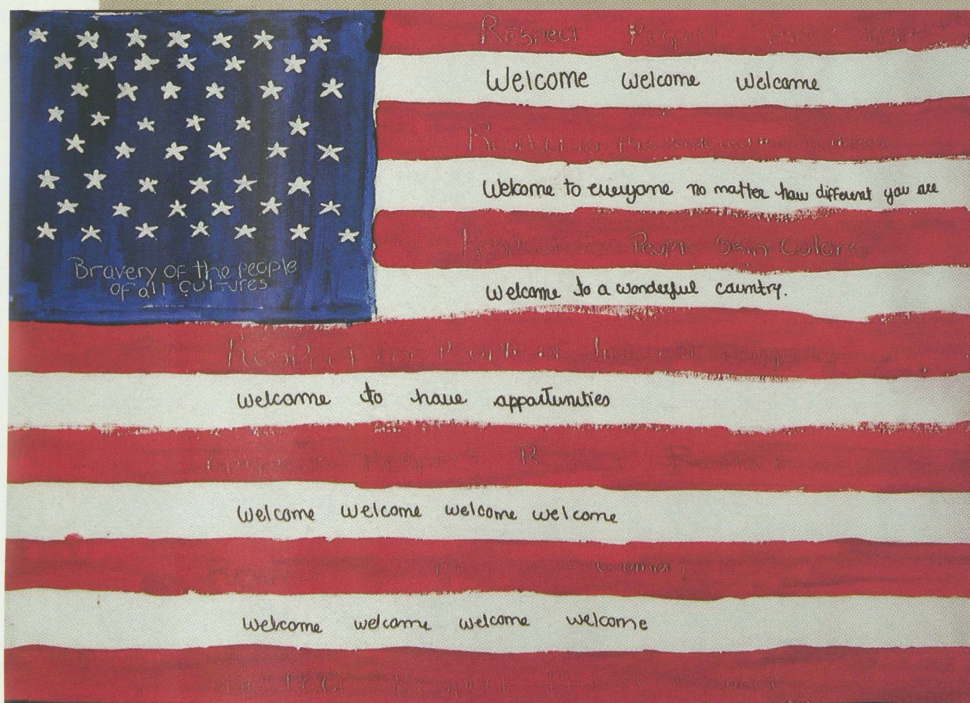
State University Students
from the Atlantic Center for
the Arts' Annual Show

August 22 - September 27

Youth United for Enduring
Freedom from Healthy
Communities in Orlando.
Show will feature a 9/11
theme and be displayed
during the first anniversary
of the tragedy.

October 3 - November 8

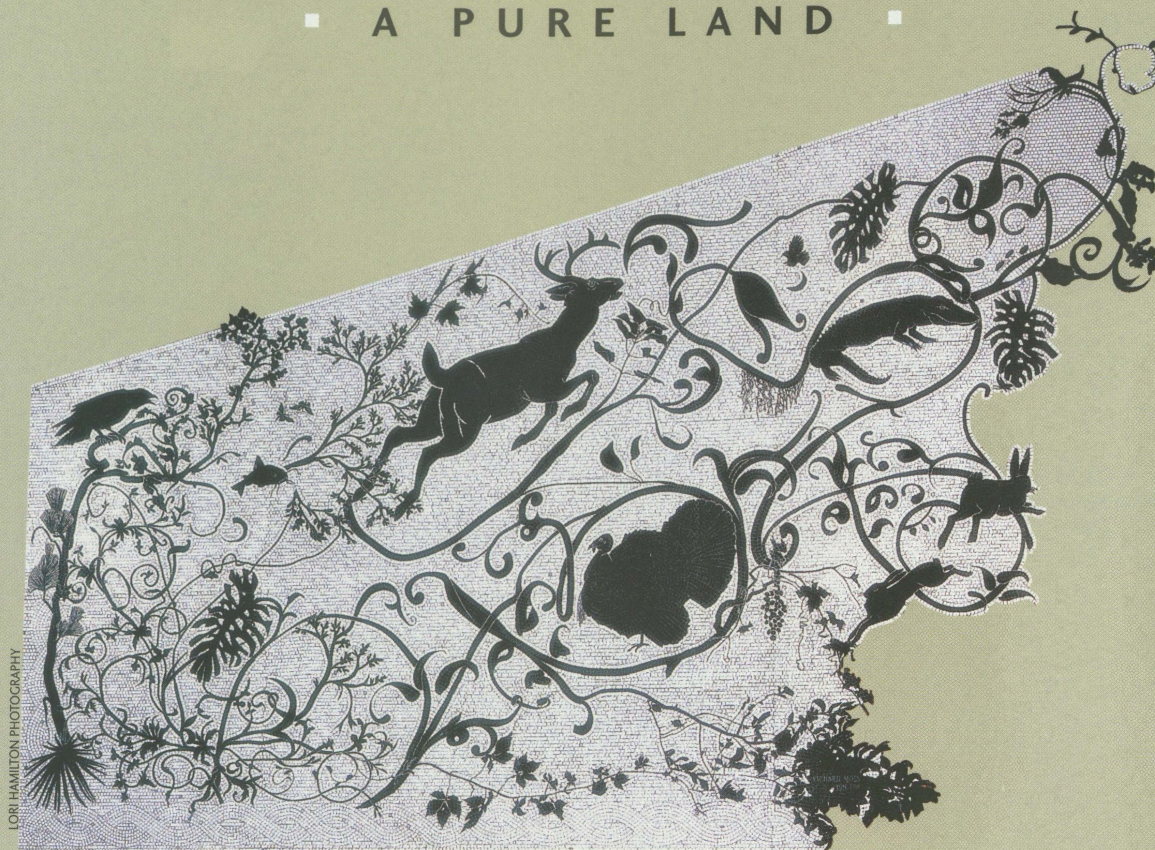
Young Performing Artists—
Works by middle and high
school students from Lake
and Sumter counties.
Reception on October 4.



Freedom! by Veronica Trigo, featured in the exhibition, Youth United for Enduring Freedom.

ART IN
UNFAMILIAR PLACES

■ A PURE LAND ■



LORI HAMILTON PHOTOGRAPHY

When Massachusetts artist Richard Moss was commissioned to conduct an artist residency at the W.T. Neal Civic Center in Blountstown, he looked to nature and the local citizens for ideas and inspiration. The dramatic result, *A Pure Land*, is a visual tribute to Florida's untouched natural landscape. Constructed of fine Greek marble and Brazilian granite, a black and white silhouette mosaic measuring 20' x 12' hangs in the Civic Center lobby.

To develop the concept for the mosaic, Moss conducted community workshops and demonstrations, working with local residents from diverse backgrounds. Citizens shared stories and experiences and contributed drawings and photographs. Through this interaction, Moss created a visual vocabulary—symbols, images, and rituals—reflective of the local culture, its history and environment. Tiny pieces of marble and granite, called tesserae, were individually hand-cut and finished in the artist's Massachusetts studio.

The completed three-panel mosaic is full of symbolism reflecting local history. The work is a bold pattern of movement made up of indigenous animals and plant life from the Florida Panhandle. Deer, rabbits, birds and fish break through roundels of an entangled vine of local plant life—palmettos, hardwood branches and weeds. The lower edge of the piece is framed in a prehistoric check-stamp pottery design featured on locally discovered artifacts.

A Pure Land is located at the W.T. Neal Civic Center in Blountstown. The work was commissioned by Artists and Communities: America Creates for the Millennium, sponsored by the White House Millennium Council and the Mid Atlantic Arts Foundation. For information about the Artists and Communities project, visit: www.artistsandcommunities.org. For information about the artist, Richard Moss, visit his Web site: www.eofc.com.

CALENDAR

SUMMER
2002**Through July 20, 2003
Orlando**

Ancestors of the Incas: The Majesty of Ancient Peru. 250 objects never before exhibited from the private collection of Dr. and Mrs. Solomon D. Klotz. Orlando Museum of Art. (407) 896-4231

**Through July 28
Coral Gables**

The Lithographs of James McNeil Whistler: The Steven Block Collection. Lowe Art Museum. (305) 284-3535

**Through August 1
Fort Lauderdale**

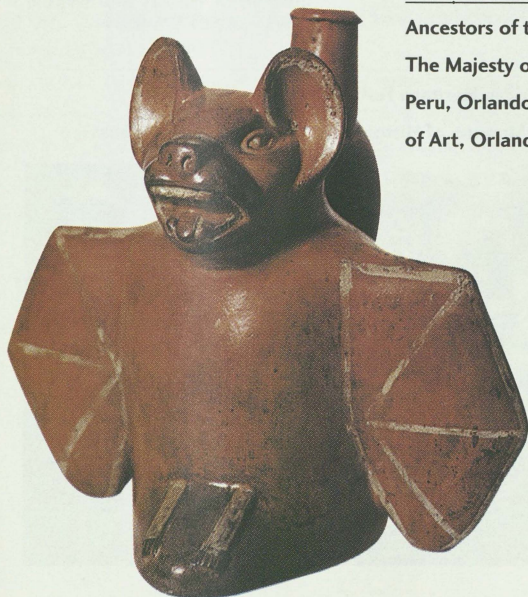
South Florida Cultural Consortium. Multimedia exhibition features award-winning works by rising artists from Martin, Palm Beach, Broward, Dade and Monroe Counties. Museum of Art. (954) 525-5500

**Through August 3
Delray Beach**

Sixth Annual INFOCUS Juried Exhibition. Images by professional and amateur photographers working in traditional and digital photography. Palm Beach Photographic Centre. (561) 276-9797

**Through August 17
Daytona Beach**

Pinocchio. The classic children's story of a little marionette who magically springs to life, ready to discover the world. Seaside Music Theater. (904) 252-6200



**Ancestors of the Incas:
The Majesty of Ancient
Peru, Orlando Museum
of Art, Orlando**

**Through August 18
Gainesville**

An American Collection: Paintings from the National Academy of Design. Works by Frederick Church, Winslow Homer, George Inness, John Singer Sargent and others. The Samuel P. Harn Museum of Art. (352) 392-9826

**Through August 18
Miami**

The Everglades: Exploitation and Conservation. Artifacts, photographs, maps and manuscripts tell the story of the peoples who explored and settled this unique ecosystem. Historical Museum of Southern Florida. (305) 375-1492

**Through August 25
Miami**

Ultrabaroque: Aspects of Post Latin-American Art. An examination of the cultural differences reflected in the work of a wide range of contemporary artists from Latin America. Miami Art Museum. (305) 375-3000

**Through August 31
Delray Beach**

Awuya Wuya. An outdoor sculpture exhibition by Zimbabwe's leading stone sculptor, Dominic Benhura. Cornell Museum of Art and History. (561) 243-7922

**Through August 31
Orlando**

Cirque du Soliel™ Journey of Man. A giant screen film follows the mystical journey of the stages of man from birth to maturity. Orlando Science Center. (407) 514-2000

**Through September 1
Boca Raton**

51st Annual All Florida Juried Competition. The works of prominent and emerging artists in all forms of media. Boca Raton Museum of Art. (561) 392-2500

**Through September 1
West Palm Beach**

A Thousand Hounds. A photographic history of man's relationship with dogs. Norton Museum of Art. (561) 832-5196

**Through September 2
Miami Beach**

The Beatles! Backstage and Behind the Scenes. A CBS Photo Archive traveling exhibition presents 71 never-before-published images of the Fab Four. Miami Beach Visitor's Center. (561) 883-2145

**Through September 5
Miami Beach**

The Exodus Story Through the Haggadah. Nearly 200 Haggadot in dozens of languages and shapes tell the story of the Exodus through food, ritual, poetry and song. The Sanford L. Ziff Jewish Museum of Florida. (305) 672-5044

**Through September 8
Sarasota**

An American Anthem. A survey of American art from colonial portraiture to 20th-century Modernism. The John and Mable Ringling Museum of Art. (941) 359-5700

**Through September 8
St. Petersburg**

Forms of Cubism: Sculptures and the Avant-Garde, 1909-1918. A demonstration of how drawing provided a bridge to realizing the

The Lithographs of James**McNeil Whistler: The Steven****Block Collection, Lowe Art****Museum, Coral Gables**

language of Cubism in three languages. Salvador Dali Museum. (727) 823-3767

**Through September 15
Miami**

Dinos Take Wing. Robots and models demonstrate the theory that birds evolved from dinosaurs. Miami Museum of Science. (305) 646-4200

**Through September 15
Ocala**

Speak Softly and Carry a Beagle. The evolution of the art of Charles Shultz and his Peanuts gang. The Appleton Museum of Art. (352) 236-7100

A Thousand Hounds,**Norton Museum of Art,****West Palm Beach**

CALENDAR

COURTESY CIRQUE DU SOLEIL, SONY PICTURES CLASSICS



Cirque du Soleil™ Journey of Man, Orlando Science Center

Through September 15 St. Petersburg

Ansel Adams: Nature and Art. Twenty-four Adams photographs explore the role of the natural world in his artistic philosophy. Museum of Fine Arts. (727) 896-2667

Through September 22 Winter Park

Timeless Beauty: Watch Keys & Other Decorative Arts from the Collection. Bejeweled watch keys executed by the finest craftsmen once owned by members of the Medici family, Napoleon and other notables. Cornell Fine Arts Museum. (407) 646-2526

Through September 30 Winter Park

School Days. The history of Winter Park schools and a photographic time line of the city's history. Winter Park Historical Museum. (407) 647-8180

July 8-October 31 Boca Raton

Timeline of Boca Raton. A pictorial history of the city's growth from 1895 through the 20th century. Boca Raton Historical Society. (561) 395-6766

July 12-14 Coral Gables

International Mango Festival. Activities include tree and fruit sales, sampling unusual cultivars, mango-inspired culinary delights

and a display of over 150 cultivars from around the world. Fairchild Tropical Garden. (305) 667-1651

July 24-28 Gainesville

6th Annual Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings Writers Workshop: Writing the Region. Workshops in fiction, publishing, drama, writing for children, nonfiction and more. Thomas Center and Cross Creek. (352) 378-9166

August 10-November 3 Orlando

Holocaust Project: From Darkness Into Light. Thirteen large-scale tableaux and other works of art take visitors on a journey through one of the darkest periods of modern history. Orlando Museum of Art. (407) 896-4231

August 11, 18 & 25

Sarasota
Florida Playwright's Festival. Workshop productions of two full-length plays by Florida writers as well as the winning plays in the annual Florida Shorts contest. Florida Studio Theatre. (941) 366-9000

August 15-September 28 Tallahassee

22nd Annual Quilt Show. Over 100 handmade quilts are on display. Museum of Florida History. (850) 245-6400

August 15-November 30 Orlando

Bill Taylor: Works on Paper. The South depicted through the

artistic works of a former slave. Mennello Museum of American Folk Art. (407) 246-4278

August 17 Delray Beach

Bon Festival. Inspired by Obon, Japan's traditional three-day holiday honoring deceased ancestors. Includes taiko drum performances, Japanese folk dancing, street fair and fireworks. Morikami Museum and Japanese Gardens. (561) 495-0233

August 30-September 1 Fort Lauderdale

15th Annual Las Olas Art Fair. Top-rated juried arts and crafts show featuring artists from throughout the United States. (954) 472-3755

September 7 St. Augustine

Founders Day. Celebration of the founding of the nation's oldest city. Includes a reenactment of the landing of Pedro Menendez de Aviles at the Mission de Nombre de Dios. City of St. Augustine. (904) 825-5033

September 7-8 Jacksonville

31st Annual Riverside Arts Festival. Juried fine art and crafts show, children's activities and a bus tour of the Riverside-Avondale Historic District. Riverside-Avondale Preservation, Inc. (904) 389-2449

September 13-October 26 St. Petersburg

Past Perfect/Present Tense. All-media exhibition of award-winning works by Florida's finest crafts artists. Florida Craftsman Gallery. (727) 821-7391

September 20-21 Jacksonville

Peter Nero with the Jacksonville Symphony Orchestra. A tribute to Frank Sinatra. Jacoby Hall. (904) 354-5547

September 21-October 26 Miami

19th Annual Festival Miami. International music festival featuring symphonic concerts, chamber music and jazz. Maurice Gusman Cultural Center. (305) 284-6477

September 28-29 Tallahassee

Native American Heritage Festival. Features Creek, Seminole and Miccosukee tribes. Tallahassee Museum of History and Natural Science. (850) 575-8684

Native American Heritage Festival,

Tallahassee Museum of History and Natural Science, Tallahassee



ON A ROAD LESS TRAVELED



THE ST. PETERSBURG LAWN BOWLING CLUB

The St. Petersburg Lawn Bowling Club is the oldest formally organized lawn bowling organization in Florida and the tenth oldest in the United States. The club began during the winter of 1915-16 when Al Mercer, a regular visitor to St. Petersburg from Toronto, Canada, investigated the possibility of playing the game in Florida. The City of St. Petersburg constructed two lawn bowling lanes at Mirror Lake Park, and the St. Petersburg Lawn Bowling Club was formed in 1917.

The bowling club's first "clubhouse" was a tent which could be set up as needed. The club's present, more imposing Mediterranean Revival style clubhouse was constructed in 1933. In 1940 the American Lawn Bowls Association designated the club the only sanctioned facility in the United States for testing the accuracy of bowls. Lawn bowls from all over the country are sent to the St. Petersburg club for testing and adjusting to assure proper profile by a resident technician.

Today, the St. Petersburg Lawn Bowling Club's 40 members, mostly senior citizens, play the game during the organization's winter season. In 1926 the club hosted the first National Open Lawn Bowling Winter Tournament. Many regional lawn bowling championships are played there today. The St. Petersburg Lawn Bowling Club was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1980.

The St. Petersburg Lawn Bowling Club is located at 536 4th Avenue North in downtown St. Petersburg, four blocks north of the city's main east-west street, Central Avenue. Season runs November through April; bowling is generally held from 9 -11:30 a.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.



IN UPCOMING ISSUES...

■ DUDLEY FARM HISTORIC STATE PARK

Eighteen historic structures make up this authentic farm complex near Newberry. The 325-acre Dudley Farm offers visitors a look at life on a Florida farm from the 1800s to the 1920s.



COURTESY DUDLEY FARM HISTORIC STATE PARK

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